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[No. 1922.]

NEWPORT (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

REPORT

Of the SECRETARY of STATE, on the Transactions relating to the United States and France, since the last Communications to Congress on that Subject.

[Continued from our last.]

IF now we survey Mr. Gerry's individual correspondence, we shall find no solid evidence of any change in the disposition of the French Government.

In his first letter to Mr. Gerry, Mr. Talleyrand's artifice is visible: he addresses him as "Envoy Extraordinary of the United States of America to the French Republic;" and proposes to him to "resume their reciprocal communications."—Mr. Gerry apprehending that the Minister intended to draw him into a negotiation, repeats what he had often before declared, that for him to treat separately was impracticable: and that he can only confer with him informally.

On the 20th of April Mr. Gerry addresses a letter to the Minister, and presses him to come forward with propositions for terminating all differences, restoring harmony, and re-establishing Commerce between the two nations. He receives no answer. On the 28th he confers with the Minister, who says he cannot make propositions, because he does not know the views of the United States in regard to a treaty. Mr. Gerry gives him the information. He then promises in three or four days to deliver Mr. Gerry the project of a treaty: This promise was never performed.—On the twelfth of May, the new instructions of March 23d, sent by the Sophia Packet, reached Mr. Gerry; and he gave immediate notice to the Minister that he should return to America in the Sophia, as soon as she could be fitted for sea. "On the 25th of May the Minister sent his principal Secretary to inform Mr. Gerry, that his Government did not wish to break the British treaty; but expected such provisions as would indemnify France, and put her on a footing with that nation." Yet that Treaty had been made, by the French Government, its chief pretence for those unjust and cruel depredations on American Commerce which have brought distress on multitudes, and ruin on many of our citizens; and occasioned a total loss of property to the United States of probably more than twenty millions of dollars; besides subjecting our fellow-citizens to insults, stripes, wounds, torture and imprisonment. And Mr. Talleyrand, in his letter of the 18th of March, to the Envoys, declared that Treaty to be "the principal grievance of the Republic." But now, instead of breaking that treaty, France desires to be put on the same footing. This the United States would at any time have done, and the Envoys were now explicitly instructed to do: and seven months before, all the Envoys, in their conversation with Mr. Bellamy (Y) the confidential and authorized agent of the French Minister, told him "that he might be assured their powers were such as authorized them to place France on equal ground with England in any respect in which an inequality might be supposed to exist at present between them, to the disadvantage of France."

The Secretary also mentioned the claims of the American Citizens on the French Republic: he said if the latter should be unable to pay them, when adjusted, and the United States would assume and pay them, France would reimburse the amount thereof. This has the semblance of candour: but on the fourth of March, when the Envoys were in conference with Mr. Talleyrand, and they disclosed their principal instructions, "General Pinckney and Mr. Gerry told him they were positively forbidden to assume the debts to our own citizens, even if we were to pay the money directly to them." And doubtless it was because the proposition was already known to be inadmissible that it was now renewed.

The Secretary and Mr. Gerry had also some unimportant conversations about the Consular Convention. And it is plain that the whole object of the Secretary's visit was to amuse by keeping alive Mr. Gerry's hopes of some pacific arrangements.

On the 26th of May, Mr. Gerry had also a conference with the Minister; pressing on this, as on former occasions, the necessity of sending a Minister to the United States, with powers to negotiate: to which he says the Minister assented; but afterwards ex-

plained himself to mean a Minister to reside there after the ratification of the talked of treaty.

Such are the proceedings of the French government, by its minister, Mr. Talleyrand, before the arrival of the printed despatches of the Envoys. We discover nothing but a proposition for treating with Mr. Gerry alone—which he had repeatedly declared to be impossible—and on terms which Mr. Gerry himself, as well as the other Envoys, had long before pronounced to be utterly inadmissible, because directly repugnant to their instructions. We shall now see, by an examination of Mr. Gerry's subsequent communications, that the publication of the Envoys' despatches, far from causing a discontinuance of negotiations with him, or any change in the disposition of the French government more unfriendly to the United States incomparably greater zeal for negotiating was exhibited afterwards than before.

On the 30th of May, the minister announces to Mr. Gerry the publication of the Envoys' despatches. In his letter of the 27th of June, he says this incident only "for a moment suspended the principal object"—the negotiation with Mr. Gerry: and in his letter of June 10th, he declares, that "the French Government, superior to all the personalities, to all the manoeuvres of its enemies, perseveres in the intention of conciliating with sincerity all the differences which have happened between the two countries." On the 11th of June the minister sends him a plan for conducting the negotiation for the first time states the "three points," on which he says "all negotiation between France and the United States is essentially rest; and gives (what he calls) a large development" of them; concluding by pressing him to remain at Paris, to accelerate the negotiation—"the saving together of those ties which the French republic and the true Americans have regretted to see relaxed."

On the 17th of June the Minister again writes to Mr. Gerry; & in language the most important, such as had never before been used, urging him not to withdraw, "when the French Government, superior to all resentment and never listening to any thing but just manifest itself anxious to conclude a just and mutually satisfactory agreement." The Minister even observes that this of the "three points" mentioned in his preceding letter (respecting amicable declarations about mutual reclamation) might be postponed—that the third (about examination of reciprocal damage) would doubtless experience no difficulty either side, after the second should be amply settled: That it was to the second therefore they should first attend; it being much the more important, as it embraced the source of all the differences between the two nations. And on the 22d July, the minister renounces all demand "loans and explanations on the subject of speeches;" and even affects to be hurt at Mr. Gerry should have mentioned it: although both he and his private agent, before, so long and so obstinately persisted in demanding them of the Envoys, as indispensable preliminaries to a negotiation. And doubtless, it is partly owing to publication of their despatches, the exposing to the world those shameful demands, with the scandalous proposition of the *douceur*, that they are now relinquished.

cluding these circumstances to shew the increased zeal of the French government since the publication of the despatches, in negotiating on its differences with the United States, it is not to be understood, they afford a shadow of evidence of its sincerity. But as professions, verbal or written, furnished the only ground on which Mr. Gerry could form his opinion, "before the arrival of the despatches the Envoys, the Minister was sincere and desirous to obtain a reconciliation," much less professions stronger and more important, afterwards made, afford proportionally higher evidence of sincerity. But the details demonstrate that all those professions were merely ostensible. In the Minister's last mentioned letter, after saying that his "second point," to fix the terms of the treaties between the two countries, was most important, "as it embraced the source of all the differences," and

that to this they should first attend—he purposely passes by the most interesting questions which it involves, and sends Mr. Gerry a note on the Consular Convention, of all possible subjects in difference the most insignificant; as it would have expired, by its own limitation, in two years and a half; within which time, the commerce of France, judging from its present state of annihilation, would probably not furnish a single ship to visit the ports of the United States. In his next letter, dated July 6th, he pursues his speculations on the Consular Convention, and sends Mr. Gerry two more notes upon it, complaining that he had not transmitted to him his opinion upon his first note; and recommending the two last to his attention; although Mr. Gerry had repeatedly and positively declined a formal discussion, such as the Minister now urged in writing. Mr. Gerry states also, that this first note of the minister on the Consular Convention, was sent to him six weeks after he had demanded his passport, and when his baggage was actually on board the Sophia!

In a word, the more clearly the impossibility of entering on a formal negotiation appeared, the more was it pressed by the French Minister. Mr. Gerry in his letter to Mr. Talleyrand of July 20th, as justly as pointedly exposes the boasted zeal of the Minister—"you was the first you affirmed, to press seriously the negotiation; you will agree with me that the merit would have been greater, had the measure itself been feasible." Again he says to the Minister, "you frequently remind me of your exertions [to negotiate] which I am disposed as much as possible to appreciate, regretting at the same time their circuitous direction."

From this detail of facts, the following are the necessary conclusions:

That by the exclusive attentions of the Minister to Mr. Gerry, the French Government intended to excite the jealousy of his colleagues, to promote dissensions between them, to separate him from them, and induce him to remain in France; expecting either to seduce him into a formal negotiation of a treaty, on terms exclusively advantageous to France, and injurious and dishonourable to the United States; or failing in this, to hold the United States in suspense, and prevent any measures for our security in the event of a war; while we, amused and deluded by warm but empty professions of the pacific views and wishes of France, and by "informal conferences," might wait in spiritless torpor, hoping for peaceful result: and

That by this course of proceeding, this ostentatious display of zeal to adjust differences, and restore harmony and friendly intercourse between the United States and France, the French Government intended, in case of a rupture to throw the blame on the former.

It is necessary to make a few observations on the decree of the Executive Directory of the 31st of July, 1798.

This decree was sent after Mr. Gerry to Havre, and he supposes that the official impediments, which for several days prevented his sailing, are to be ascribed to the Minister's desire of sending the decree by him. The Minister introduced it as, "a part of the measure which he had announced to Mr. Gerry on the 22d of July." In his letter of that date to Mr. Gerry, the Minister says—"By information which the Government has just received, it indeed learns that violences have been committed upon the commerce and citizens of the United States in the West-Indies, and on their coasts. Do it the justice to believe that it needs only to know the facts, to disavow all acts contrary to the laws of the Republic and its own decrees. A remedy is preparing for it, and orders will soon arrive in the West-Indies calculated to cause every thing to return within its just limits." This "remedy" is the decree of the 31st of July.

The first article of this decree confines to the special agents of the Directory, the right of issuing commissions to cruisers; and requires these to conform themselves to all the laws relative to cruising and prizes, and especially to those of the 1st of October 1793. Although the injunction to conform to all the laws of the Republic relative to cruising was ominous, as the laws most recently promulgated and best known

were themselves the sources of the depredations and evils of which we complained; yet not imagining that a decree introduced with so much solemnity, of which one copy was sent to Mr. Gerry, another to the American Consul-General at Paris, and a third to Mr. Letombe, late Consul-General of France—all to be communicated to the Executive of the United States, and all of which have been received—could be a mere parade of words, I was disposed to conclude that the law of the 1st Oct. 1793, to which all cruisers were especially enjoined to conform, might contain regulations that would afford some relief from the French depredations. By the favour of Mr. Letombe, I obtained a copy of that law; and to my astonishment found its object, conformably to its title, was "to determine the mode of dividing prizes made by French vessels on the enemies of the Republic." And the only restriction, is this lengthy law of six and forty articles, imposed on the individuals, officers and all others, composing the crews of their armed vessels, is, "that they shall not sell beforehand their eventual shares of prizes."

II. The second article declares that all commissions granted by the Agents in the French colonies in America, to fit out vessels for cruisers or for war and commerce, shall be void in thirty days after the publication of the decree in those Colonies.

It has been supposed that by this regulation the Agents may gather a fresh harvest of fees for new Commissions; and that this would be its only effect. The Agents however had before taken care of this, they had been accustomed to limit the duration of privateers' Commissions; and if they continued to cruise after their expiration, such privateers should have been considered as delitute of commissions, and consequently if they made any captures, as pirates:—But the Agents new their interest better:—they did not punish the piratical captors, they did not declare their captures void, and restore the property to the neutral owners; but, declaring such captors to have no title to the captured vessels and cargoes, took the whole to themselves. A remarkable instance occurred in the last year, in the case of the East-India ship *New-Jersey* belonging to Philadelphia, to redeem which, the owners have paid to GENERAL HEDOUVILLE, special agent of the Executive Directory, in St. Domingo, upwards of two hundred thousand dollars in cash. Whether any and what portion of such prize-money goes into the chest of the Republic, I am not informed.

III. The third article declares that all Agents and other deputies in the neutral possessions, appointed to decide there on the validity of prizes taken by the French Cruisers, and who shall be suspected of having a direct or indirect interest in the cruisers, shall be immediately recalled.

It is remarkable that this article apparently designed to correct the monstrous abuse of public officers sitting in judgment in their own causes, should be limited to such of the Agents and their deputies, as were appointed to reside in NEUTRAL places. I do not know that an instance of the kind exists. For although the French privateers and their prizes and asylums in the Swedish and Danish Islands, yet the papers are carried thence to Guadaloupe, and there the captured vessels receive their doom under the Superintendence of another special Agent of the Executive Directory, VICTOR HUCUES. And even the captured American vessels carried into the West-India Ports of Spain and Holland, do not there receive sentence: these cases are decided by the Agent or his deputies or other French tribunals, established in the Island of St. Domingo, frequently if not generally, in the absence of the masters and supercargoes. The French Agents and Judges find no difficulty in this mode of proceeding, justice being administered with more facility and despatch, when only one of the parties is present at the trial; especially when the Agents or other Judges are interested in the privateers; and this the

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III. The third article declares that all Agents and other deputies in the neutral possessions, appointed to decide there on the validity of prizes taken by the French Cruisers, and who shall be suspected of having a direct or indirect interest in the cruisers, shall be immediately recalled.

It is remarkable that this article apparently designed to correct the monstrous abuse of public officers sitting in judgment in their own causes, should be limited to such of the Agents and their deputies, as were appointed to reside in NEUTRAL places. I do not know that an instance of the kind exists. For although the French privateers and their prizes and asylums in the Swedish and Danish Islands, yet the papers are carried thence to Guadaloupe, and there the captured vessels receive their doom under the Superintendence of another special Agent of the Executive Directory, VICTOR HUGUES. And even the captured American vessels carried into the West-India Ports of Spain and Holland, do not there receive sentence: these cases are decided by the Agent or his deputies or other French tribunals, established in the Island of St. Domingo, frequently if not generally, in the absence of the masters and supercargoes. The French Agents and Judges find no difficulty in this mode of proceeding, justice being administered with more facility and despatch, when only one of the parties is present at the trial; especially when the Agents or other Judges are interested in the privateers; and this the

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present decree impliedly allows the penalty of "recall" being applicable, as above suggested, to such Agents only as reside in neutral places, if any such there be.

It is also remarkable, that this decree, which was to give the United States a proof of the justice of the French Government, (a Government, Mr. Talleyrand says "never listening to any thing but justice") and of its desire of a reconciliation with the United States, should be limited to the West-Indies, when as great if not as numerous abuses were practised by French Agents and tribunals in Europe, and even in France itself, as in her remote possessions. This too many of our citizens well know. For captures and condemnations are not less abuses, because made under the colour of municipal laws and decrees, which directly violate treaties, the law of nations and the plainest principles of justice. At present I shall only mention that in a report made by Major Mounthouffence, chancellor of the American consulate at Paris, to General Pinckney, in December 1796, and which was laid before Congress in May 1797, he states, "that the tribunals of commerce in every port of France, take cognizance, in the first instance, of every matter relative to captures at sea;" and "these tribunals (he adds) are chiefly composed of merchants, and most of them are, directly or indirectly, more or less interested in the sitting out of the privateers; and therefore are often concerned in the controversies they are to determine upon."

4. The fourth article requires the special agents of the Executive Directory at Cayenne, St. Domingo, and Guadaloupe, studiously to take care, that the interests and property of vessels, belonging to neutrals and allies be scrupulously respected.

We have too long witnessed the studious and scrupulous care of these gentlemen respecting the property of neutrals and allies, and experienced its ruinous consequences; and as the same laws which authorized that "care" remain in force, and with a fresh injunction of a strict conformity to them, we can expect only a continuance of the same abuses.

5. The fifth article enjoins the Special Agents of the Executive Directory, Consuls and all others invested with powers for that purpose, to cause to be arrested and punished all who shall contravene the provisions of the present decree.—Unfortunately these special agents, consuls, and their deputies, are themselves the aggressors, and justify their proceedings under the laws of the republic and the decrees of the Executive Directory.

This analysis of the present decree manifests its utility; and, with some remarks on its preamble, will demonstrate it to be a bold imposture; intended to mislead the citizens of the United States into a belief that the French government was going to put an end to the depredations of French cruizers on American commerce; while the means proposed are so gross as to be an insult on our understanding.

The Preamble to the Decree sets forth, "that information, recently received from the French colonies and the continent of America, leaves no room to doubt, that French cruizers, or such as call themselves French, have infringed the laws of the Republic, relative to cruising and prizes;"—and "that foreigners and pirates have abused the latitude, allowed at Cayenne and the West-India islands, to vessels fitted out for cruising, or for war and commerce, in order to cover with the French flag their extortions, and the violation of the respect due to the law of nations, and to the persons and property of allies and neutrals." And Mr. Talleyrand, in one of his letters before noticed, dated the 22d of July last, speaks of this information as having been "just received."

[To be continued.]

VIENNA, November 4.

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That the combined Russian and Turkish squadrons, had sailed for and blocked up the port of Alexandria, in Egypt; and,

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The Act suspending commercial intercourse with the French Republic, passed at the last Session of Congress, expires, by the Limitation contained in it, at the End of the present Session—it became therefore necessary for Congress to make a new Provision by Law for that Purpose: The former Act contained a Clause, authorizing the President to take off the Restrictions of the Act by Proclamation, in Case the French Republic should disavow and clearly refrain from the Depredations on our Commerce. Since the passing of that Act, the Agents of the French Government in St. Domingo, have manifested a pacific Disposition towards this Country, and (it is said) have made Overtures for a Renewal of friendly and commercial Intercourse:—Whether this amicable Disposition has resulted from a Determination to throw off the Yoke of France, or from other Causes, it is certainly highly expedient for the Government of the United States to avail itself of a Circumstance so favourable to the commercial Interests of our Country:—Accordingly a Bill has passed in the House of Representatives, for further suspending commercial Intercourse with the French Republic generally, and extending the Power of the President (to take off the Restrictions of the Act) to all Cases, in which any Persons exercising the Powers of Government, in any Place belonging to the French Republic, shall disavow and refrain from Depredations on our Commerce.—The probable Consequence of this Act will be, the opening of all the Ports of St. Domingo to the American Commerce.—The Island itself, is probably in a declared State of Independence, before this Time.

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I waited upon the Gentleman this Morning, who was at Table with you, and he says that you did unequivocally declare it to be your Will and Object to effect a Dissolution of the Federal Compact and bring about such a Separation. The Object of this is, therefore, to know of you, whether these Assertions were made by you—and whether you were serious in such a Declaration?—because, if you were, I think it Time, for

present decree impliedly allows the penalty of "retail" being applicable, as above suggested, to such Agents only as reside in neutral places, if any such there be.

It is also remarkable, that this decree, which was to give the United States a proof of the justice of the French Government, (a Government, Mr. Talleyrand says "never listening to any thing but justice") and of its desire of a reconciliation with the United States, should be limited to the West-Indies, when as great if not as numerous abuses were practised by French Agents and tribunals in Europe, and even in France itself, as in her remote possessions. This too many of our citizens well know. For captures and condemnations are not less abuses, because made under the colour of municipal laws and decrees, which directly violate treaties, the law of nations and the plainest principles of justice. At present I shall only mention that in a report made by Major Mountflorenc, chancellor of the American consulate at Paris, to General Pinckney, in December 1796, and which was laid before Congress in May 1797, he states, "that the tribunals of commerce in every port of France, take cognizance, in the first instance, of every matter relative to captures at sea;" and "these tribunals (he adds) are chiefly composed of merchants, and most of them are, directly or indirectly, more or less interested in the fitting out of the privateers; and therefore are often concerned in the controversies they are to determine upon."

4. The fourth article requires the special agents of the Executive Directory at Cayenne, St. Domingo, and Guadaloupe, studiously to take care, that the interests and property of vessels, belonging to neutrals and allies be scrupulously respected. We have too long witnessed the studious and scrupulous care of these gentlemen respecting the property of neutrals and allies, and experienced its ruinous consequences; and as the same laws which authorized that "care" remain in force, and with a fresh injunction of a strict conformity to them, we can expect only a continuance of the same abuses.

5. The fifth article enjoins the Special Agents of the Executive Directory, Consuls and all others invested with powers for that purpose, to cause to be arrested and punished all who shall contravene the provisions of the present decree—Unfortunately these special agents, consuls, and their deputies, are themselves the aggressors, and justify their proceedings under the laws of the republic and the decrees of the Executive Directory.

This analysis of the present decree manifests its utility; and, with some remarks on its preamble, will demonstrate it to be a bold imposture; intended to mislead the citizens of the United States into a belief that the French government was going to put an end to the depredations of French cruizers on American commerce; while the means proposed are so gross as to be an insult on our understandings.

The Preamble to the Decree sets forth, "that information, recently received from the French colonies and the continent of America, leaves no room to doubt, that French cruizers, or such as call themselves French, have infringed the laws of the Republic, relative to cruising and prizes;"—and "that foreigners and pirates have abused the latitude, allowed at Cayenne and the West-India islands, to vessels fitted out for cruising, or for war and commerce, in order to cover with the French flag their extortions, and the violation of the respect due to the law of nations, and to the persons and property of allies and neutrals." And Mr. Talleyrand, in one of his letters before noticed, dated the 22d of July last, speaks of this information as having been "just received."

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every Friend to his Country's Welfare to prepare for such an Event.

I am, your humble Servant,
J. NELSON.

Richmond, January 24, 1799.

E X T R A C T.

"The French Directory lately stated to the Council of 500, that 600,000,000 were necessary for the Exigence of the current Year. They now demand 1,140,000,000 more—the latter Sum only is three Times as much, according to the Number of Inhabitants, as the Direct Tax of 2,000,000 upon the United States."

In our last we noticed generally the Situation of Buonaparte in Egypt, at the Date of the last Accounts.—The Reports contained in the foreign Papers confirm, for the most Part, the Truth of these Accounts.—Some of these Papers, however, represent the Situation of the French as critical.—In the General Orders of Buonaparte of the 23d and 24th August, dated at Cairo, we observe, that illegal Contributions have been levied in many Instances, for the Prevention and Punishment of which a Commission is established.—In the General Orders of 29th August, General Lanus is required, with a Division of 500 men, to pillage and burn the Village of Alkham, for having assassinated an Aid-de-Camp and fifteen Frenchmen who were navigating the Nile.—On the 22d Sept. (the first Day of the French Year) Buonaparte published an animated Address to his Army, in which he assures them that "they will die with honor, like the brave Men whose Names are inscribed on the Pyramid, or return to their Country covered with Laurels, and with the Admiration of every People."—In all this Address there is not the most remote Allusion to the Conquest of India.

In Addition to the official Accounts from Buonaparte himself, a Paris Paper of Nov. 23, contains some minute Details respecting his Situation which are said to be derived from an authentic Source.—It is said, that not finding a sufficient Number of Vessels at Suez to embark his Troops to India, contrary Winds setting in soon after, and the Declaration of War by the Porte ensuing, he abandoned his Plan of going to India, and the Army considered itself as fixed from that Time in Egypt.—The Scarcity which preceded the Inundation of the Nile was ultimately succeeded by Plenty, and the Army recovered from its Fatigues.—Buonaparte is employed in the mean Time in erecting Forts on the Sea-Coast, on the Confines of the Desert near Suez and in the Higher Egypt.—In the Words of the Paris Paper, "He keeps his Troops in Exercise, raises Recruits in the Country, avails himself of Distinctions civil and religious to attach to him the Natives, flatters their Self-love by adopting several of their Customs, repairs Highways, Bridges and Canals, marries his Soldiers to the Women of the Country, prohibits Polygamy, and in fine, renders the savage People gay, good and amiable, by the Means of Games, Feasts, Music, &c."—To this florid Detail of the Paris Editor, we may also add, that he sometimes pillages and burns their Towns, and that his Officers are as expert in the Collection of Contributions on the Banks of the Nile, as they were on the Banks of the Po and the Tiber.

Accounts received at the India House, in England, over Land from India, and by Express, state that the new Gov. Gen. the Earl of Mornington, has arrived at Bengal, that every Thing is quiet in all Parts of the English Possessions in India, and that there are no Appearances of any extraordinary Preparation on the Part of Tippoo Saib.

The Congress at Rastadt continues in Session, but the Course of its Deliberations is still covered with Doubt and Perplexity.—War yet subsists between France and the Empire, and Ehrenbreitstein is still closely blockaded by the French.

By an Account lately published it appears, that 100,475 Barrels of Flour were shipped for Exportation, from the Port of Philadelphia, during the Year 1798.

By the Arrival here Yesterday of the Sloop Romeo, of New-York, Capt. Denning, from Martinique, we have Information, that the United States armed Schooner Retaliation has been released at Guadaloupe, and that all American Prisoners in that Island are liberated.—Capt. Denning sailed four Days in Company with the Retaliation on her Return Home.—She had in Company two Brigs, having on board American Prisoners who have been liberated.—To what Revolution of Politics, in that Island, this singular Circumstance is owing, we are not informed.

To be Sold, a very good SPINNET.—Inquire of the Printer.

Mr. BARBER,

By publishing in your Paper, the following Extracts of the Proceedings of a Town-Meeting, convened and held by the Freemen of the Town of Little-Compton, on Monday the fourth instant,—you will not only oblige one of your Readers, but will likewise show to their Countrymen, in the neighbouring Towns and States, that the same Zeal for the public Good, and the same Attachment to their Country's Rights, clear from any political party Spirit, still prevails in that Town, that it has been remarkable for, through all the Changes and Revolutions that have taken Place in this Country, &c.

The Time appointed for the Freemen being convened, a very general Attendance was given; and, after being called to Order, a Moderator chosen, &c.

The following Resolves were brought forward, which, after being read several Times, were Unanimously Voted, and not a dissenting Person appeared against them:

"At a Meeting of the Freemen of the Town of Little-Compton, legally convened together, and held on Monday, the Fourth of February, 1799 for the Purpose of taking into Consideration the present Mode of assessing and collecting the Tax ordered by Congress on Houses, Lands and Slaves;—and for taking into Consideration, likewise, the Propriety of having our State Government, composed of Members, as much as possible, unconnected with the General Government of the United States:—

"We, in the first Place, feel ourselves deeply impressed with the Necessity there is of having a well-regulated Government, and that there must be sufficient Funds raised for the Maintenance and Support of such a Government; and when other Ways and Means fail, of procuring sufficient Funds, to answer all the necessary Appropriations made by the Authority of said Government, we are sensible that such Taxes must be resorted to;—and, at the same Time, we feel ourselves willing cheerfully to pay our Quotas of all direct Taxes:—Provided that they are assessed with equal Justice on all Persons possessing Property, that has been heretofore accustomed to Taxation:—But the present Mode of assessing the Tax on Houses, Land and Slaves, we conceive to be very furious and unequal to the Citizens of this State in general:—

"It is therefore Voted and Resolved, That JOHN DAVIS, and ISAAC BAILEY, Esqrs, the present Representatives from this Town, be instructed to use their utmost Influence, at the General Assembly at February Session, to get a Petition immediately sent forward to Congress, to have said Tax on Houses, Lands, and Slaves, so altered or repealed, as to give this State right to assess and collect all direct Taxes hereafter required, in that Way that the Legislature of this State shall think most equal and just, to the Inhabitants thereof.

"And whereas it appears to us highly necessary, that all Legislative Bodies, or Government constituted to make Laws and Regulations for the well-being of their Constituents, should be composed of Members perfect unconnected from any Office or Appointment, made from any other Legislative Body, whereby they derive any Compensation, Profit, or Honor.

"It is therefore further Voted and Resolved, That JOHN DAVIS, and ISAAC BAILEY, Esqrs, be likewise further instructed to use their utmost Endeavours to get a Law made, at the aforesaid February Session, that shall disqualify any and all persons hereafter from being Members of the General Assembly of this State, (ing their holding any Office or Appointment made by the Executive or Legislative Authority of the United States of America."

C S T O M - H O U S E,
District of Newport, Feb. 11.

ENTERED,	From
Sloop, Earl,	New-York
Servant, Treat,	St. Lucia
CLEARED,	For
Sloop, Friendship, Bluffs,	New-York
publican, Cornell,	Norfolk
Arriet, Carr,	Ditto
Brig, Adventure, Wood,	Havana

TO PURCHASE.

AREEABLY to a Resolve of the last Meeting of the Proprietors in Ohio Purchase, residing in Newport and vicinity, they are hereby notified, that Power of Attorney, constituting a Agent Agency at Marietta, will be for their Signatures, at Mr. THOMAS JENSEN'S, from the 13th to the 25th inst, inclusively.

Newport, 12th February, 1799.

C. FOWLER & Company,

Have for Sale at their Stores on Mr. Langley's Wharf.

BOURDEAUX, Alicant and

Spanish Brandy—Jamaica Spirits—West-India and New-England Rum—Best Holland Geneva—Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon and Malaga Wines—Loaf, powdered and brown Sugars—Gunpowder—Tea—Hyson and Southong Do.—Nutmegs, Mace, Cinnamon, Cloves, Pepper and Pimento—Molasses—Chocolate—New-York Soap—fresh Raisins—Starch—Negro Head Tobacco—Nails—Iron Shovels, and Window Glafs.

Also, Russia and Ravens Duck—Cordage—red, green, and blue Morocco Skins—Dutch Cheese, intitled to Drawback—A fresh Supply of Superfine and Common FLOUR, in Barrels and Half-Barrels—and a few Barrels first Quality Cabin-Bread—The above Articles will be sold at the lowest Rates per Quantity, and on reasonable Terms.

Newport, 11th February, 1799.

TO BE SOLD,

FOUR Hogsheds 3d Proof Antigua RUM.

Three Hogsheds 4th Proof Ditto, Ten Quarter-Casks choice Sherry WINE, genuine as imported, of the Vintage 1793. One Butt of GENEVA, 1st Proof. Inquire of SAMUEL LOPEZ, on the North Side of the Parade, next Door to Mr. Charles Fiske.

Newport, February 11, 1799.

For Sale, by

BENJAMIN HILL,

On Capt. Caleb Gardner's Wharf,

Fresh Superfine and Common FLOUR.

Likewise, good Fresh Pilot and Common SHIP BREAD, as cheap as any imported of equal Quality.

Newport, Feb. 12, 1799.

ALL Persons having Demands

against the Estate of Mr. SAMUEL G. FOWLER, of this Town, deceased, are requested to exhibit them to either of the Subscribers for Settlement; and those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment.

SUSANNA FOWLER, } Adminrs.
CHRIST' R FOWLER, }

Newport, February 11, 1799.

CARL EDMAN,

A NATIVE of Gothenburg, in the Kingdom of Sweden, about 66 Years of Age, formerly Commander of a Merchant Vessel, has many Years been absent, and said to be somewhere in the United States. Any Information respecting him, whether he be alive or dead, will be thankfully received, by

CHARLES F. DEGEN,

Vice-Consul of Sweden, for New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode-Island.

Bolton, January 31, 1799.

BANK OF RHODE-ISLAND.

WHEREAS a Book for

receiving Subscriptions, to a Loan of FIVE MILLIONS of DOLLARS for the Use of the United States, will be opened at the Bank of the United States in Philadelphia, on Thursday the 28th February ensuing, on the Conditions prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, in the Proposals by him made on the 12th January instant:—And whereas it is declared, that any Sum or Sums subscribed to the aforesaid Loan, may be paid at this Bank:

WHEREFORE, for the Accommodation of the Inhabitants of this State and its Vicinity, who may be desirous of becoming Subscribers to the aforesaid Loan: It is Resolved, That the Cashier of this Bank be and he is hereby authorized, to receive until Friday, the fifteenth Day February—Proposals for Subscription to the aforesaid Loan, on the Person or Persons so requesting to subscribe, depositing in this Bank, for every Hundred Dollars by him or them requested to have subscribed in his or their Names, Twelve Dollars and Fifty Cents, to pay the first Installment; subject to the Order of the Secretary of the Treasury.

And the Cashier of the Bank will transmit the Proposals for Subscription, to be subscribed in Conformity thereto: And at the same Time will forward duplicate Receipts of the Sum deposited, as Payment of the first Installment on the Sums requested to be subscribed.

By Order of the President, and Directors,

M. SEIXAS, CASHIER.

Newport, January 25, 1799.

PURSUANT to the last Will and Testament of JOSEPH ANTHONY, Esq; deceased, and by Virtue of a Letter of Attorney from the Executors to said Will, the following real Estate of the said Joseph Anthony, deceased, will be sold, viz.

A Lot of Land, with the Dwelling-House and other Buildings thereon standing (just put in complete Repair) situate at the Corner of Spring-Street and the New-Lane, now occupied by Capt. Benjamin Pierce.

A Lot of Land containing about Five and an Half Acres Meadow, adjacent to the Rope-Walk of Francis Brinley, Esq;—This Lot, if not sold at private Sale before the 23d March next, will then be sold at Auction. For Terms apply to

GIBBS & CHANNING.

Newport, Feb. 4, 1799.

JOHN BOURS,

At the Sign of the GOLDEN EAGLE,

INVITES his Friends, old

Customers and others, to his Shop, where a very handsome Assortment of GOODS, suitable for the Season, just imported, will be found, upon as low Terms, for Cash, as at any Store in the State.

Newport, Feb. 12, 1799.

THOMAS GREEN,

At the B U C K, near the Red-Market, Having just Imported, a FRESH SUPPLY of ENGLISH and INDIA

G O O D S,

Has now on Hand, a very extensive Assortment, which he is selling at the usual Low Prices.—And,

N. B. While he feels very grateful to his good Customers, for past Favours, and begs a Continuance of the same, earnestly entreats those who are delinquent, in Town and Country, to discharge their respective Obligations.

Home-made CLOTHS taken in Pay, as heretofore.

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Respectfully informs his FRIENDS, and the Public in general,

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Newport, Feb. 12, 1799.

TO BE SOLD,

THE FERRY on Easton's

Point (commonly called the Point-Ferry) and the Ferry answering to it on Conanicut; together with the two Boats, the Wharves, Stores, Buildings, and Land belonging to them. At the Point-Ferry, there are two Wharves, with a Range of Stores on each of them, and a Ferry-House, with a Garden belonging to it:—Also, a large Houle-Lot, adjoining the Wanton-Estate, having a Front of 99 Feet, and being about 115 Feet in Depth.—On the Conanicut Side, besides the Wharf, there is a large convenient Ferry-House, lately built, and in perfect Repair, with Five Acres of good Land belonging to it. The above Property will be sold upon reasonable Terms, by

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Newport, Feb. 12, 1799.

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BRANDY by the Pipe, Quarter-

Cask, and Gallon, 1st, 2d, and 4th Proof; West-India Rum, by the Barrel or Gallon; New England Rum by the Barrel or Gallon; Geneva by the Barrel or Gallon; Brown Sugar by the Barrel; White Spanish Flote Ditto; Loaf Sugar by the Hundred or Loaf; Flour by the Barrel, fine and superfine; Southong Tea, by the Dozen or lb; A general Assortment of Glass Ware; Liverpool Crockery Ware, consisting of best printed, enamel'd, pencil'd, and common Ditto; An elegant Assortment Morocco Shoes; Coarse and fine Salt. Also, a Variety of other Articles, in the Grocery Line, which he will dispose of at a reduced Price for Cash.

He wants a Quantity of good merchantable FLAX-SEED, for which Cash will be given on Delivery.

Newport, Feb. 12, 1799.

every Friend to his Country's Welfare to prepare for such an Event.

I am, your humble Servant,
J. NELSON.
Richmond, January 24, 1799.

EXTRACT.
"The French Directory lately stated to the Council of 500, that 600,000,000 were necessary for the Exigencies of the current Year. They now demand 114,000,000 more—the latter Sum only is three Times as much, according to the Number of Inhabitants, as the Direct Tax of 2,000,000 upon the United States."

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To be Sold, a very good SPINNET.—Inquire of the Printer.

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The Time appointed for the Freemen being convened, a very general Attendance was given; and, after being called to Order, a Moderator chosen, &c.

The following Resolves were brought forward, which, after being read several Times, were Unanimously Voted, and not a dissenting Person appeared against them:

"At a Meeting of the Freemen of the Town of Little-Compton, legally convened together, and held on Monday, the Fourth of February, 1799, for the Purpose of taking into Consideration the present Mode of assessing and collecting the Tax ordered by Congress on Houses, Lands and Slaves; and for taking into Consideration, likewise, the Propriety of having our State Government, composed of Members, as much as possible, unconnected with the General Government of the United States:—

"WE, in the first Place, feel ourselves deeply impressed with the Necessity there is of having a well-regulated Government, and that there must be sufficient Funds raised for the Maintenance and Support of such a Government; and when other Ways and Means fail, of procuring sufficient Funds, to answer all the necessary Appropriations made by the Authority of said Government, we are sensible that direct Taxes must be resorted to;—and, at the same Time, we feel ourselves willing cheerfully to pay our Quotas of all direct Taxes:—Provided that they are assessed with equal Justice on all Persons possessing Property, that has been heretofore accustomed to Taxation:—But the present Mode of assessing the Tax on Houses, Land and Slaves, we conceive to be very injurious and unequal to the Citizens of this State in general:—

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CUSTOM-HOUSE,
District of Newport, Feb. 11.
ENTERED, From
Sloop Earl, New-York
Sloop Treat, St. Lucia
CLEARED, For
Sloop Friendship, Bluffs, New-York
Sloop Republican, Cornell, Norfolk
Sloop Patriot, Carr, Ditto
Brig Venture, Wood, Havana

TO PURCHASE.
FREEABLY to a Resolve of the last Meeting of the Proprietors in Ohio Purchase, residing in Newport and Vicinity, they are hereby notified, that Power of Attorney, constituting a pient Agency at Marietta, will be for their Signatures, at Mr. THOMAS BEND'S, from the 13th to the 25th inst, inclusively.
Newport, 12th February, 1799.

C. FOWLER & Company,
Have for Sale at their Stores on Mr. Langley's Wharf.

BOURDEAUX, Alicant and
Spanish Brandy—Jamaica Spirits—West-India and New-England Rum—Best Holland Geneva—Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon and Malaga Wines—Loaf, powdered and brown Sugars—Gunpowder—Tea—Hyson and Souchong Do.—Nutmegs, Mace, Cinnamon, Cloves, Pepper and Pimento—Molasses—Chocolate—New-York Soap—fresh Raisins—Starch—Negro Head Tobacco—Nails—Iron Shovels, and Window Glafs.

Also, Russia and Ravens Duck—Cordage—red, green, and blue Morocco Skins—Dutch Cheese, intitled to Drawback—A fresh Supply of Superfine and Common FLOUR, in Barrels and Half-Barrels—and a few Barrels first Quality Cabin-Bread—The above Articles will be sold at the lowest Rates per Quantity, and on reasonable Terms.

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FOUR Hogheads 3d Proof Antigua RUM.
Three Hogheads 4th Proof Ditto, Ten Quarter-Casks choice Sherry WINE, genuine as imported, of the Vintage 1793. One Butt of GENEVA, 1st Proof. Inquire of SAMUEL LOPEZ, on the North Side of the Parade, next Door to Mr. Charles Fiske.

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On Capt. Caleb Gardner's Wharf,
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SUSANNA FOWLER, } Admin'rs.
CHRIST' R FOWLER, }
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A NATIVE of Gothenburg, in the Kingdom of Sweden, about 66 Years of Age, formerly Commander of a Merchant Vessel, has many Years been absent, and said to be somewhere in the United States. Any Information respecting him, whether he be alive or dead, will be thankfully received, by

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Vice-Consul of Sweden, for New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode-Island.
Bolton, January 31, 1799.

BANK OF RHODE-ISLAND.

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By Order of the President, and Directors,
M. SEIXAS, CASHIER.
Newport, January 25, 1799.

PURSUANT to the last Will and Testament of JOSEPH ANTHONY, Esq, deceased, and by Virtue of a Letter of Attorney from the Executors to said Will, the following real Estate of the said Joseph Anthony, deceased, will be sold, viz.

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GIBBS & CHANNING.
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At the Sign of the GOLDEN EAGLE,
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Newport, Feb. 12, 1799.

THOMAS GREEN,
At the BUCK, near the Red-Market,
Having just Imported, a FRESH SUPPLY of ENGLISH and INDIA

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Has now on Hand, a very extensive Assortment, which he is selling at the usual Low Prices.—And,

N. B. While he feels very grateful to his good Customers, for past Favours, and begs a Continuance of the same, earnestly entreats those who are delinquent, in Town and Country, to discharge their respective Obligations.

Home-made CLOTHS taken in Pay, as heretofore.
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TO BE SOLD,

THE FERRY on Easton's Point (commonly called the Point-Ferry) and the Ferry answering to it on Conanicut; together with the two Boats, the Wharves, Stores, Buildings, and Land belonging to them. At the Point-Ferry, there are two Wharves, with a Range of Stores on each of them, and a Ferry-House, with a Garden belonging to it:—Also, a large House-Lot, adjoining the Wanton-Estate, having a Front of 99 Feet, and being about 115 Feet in Depth.—On the Conanicut Side, besides the Wharf, there is a large convenient Ferry-House, lately built, and in perfect Repair, with Five Acres of good Land belonging to it. The above Property will be sold upon reasonable Terms, by

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Also, a Variety of other Articles, in the Grocery Line, which he will dispose of at a reduced Price for Cash.

He wants a Quantity of good merchantable FLAX-SEED, for which Cash will be given on Delivery.
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*On President Washington's Address, at
the Resignation of his Office.*

B ID Schools recite it—let the priestly
train
Chant it on festal days, nor deem the task
profane.
When round your knees, your infant off-
spring throng,
To join the matin pray'r, or evening song—
Those rites perform'd—invite them to at-
tend.
The farewell counsels of their good old
friend,
And say, he left you, as his last bequest,
These golden rules, to make a nation blest.

EXTRACT—always applicable.

OLD AGE.

O LD AGE is a stage of the human
course which every one hopes to
reach; it is a period justly entitled to general
respect; even its failings ought to be touch-
ed with a gentle hand. For though in eve-
ry part of life vexations occur; yet in for-
mer years, either business or pleasure served
to obliterate their impressions to the mind.

"Old age begins its advances by disquali-
fying men either from relishing the one, or
for taking an active part in the other; while
it withdraws their accustomed sup-
ports, it imposes at the same time the addi-
tional burden of growing infirmities.

"In the former stages of their journey,
hope continued to flatter them with many
a fair and enticing prospect; but as old age
increases these illusions vanish. Life is
contracted within a narrow and barren cir-
cle. Year after year steals somewhat away
from their store of comfort—deprives them
of some of their ancient friends—blunts some
of their powers of sensation—and incapacitates
them for some functions of life.

"The querulous, to them imputed, is to
be considered as a natural infirmity, rather
than a vice; the same apology cannot be
made for that peevish disgust of manners,
and that malignant censure of the enjoy-
ments of the young, which is sometimes
found to accompany declining years.

"It is too common to find the aged at de-
clared enmity with the whole system of
present custom and manners; perpetually
complaining of the growing depravity of
the world, and of the astonishing vices and
folies of the rising generation. All things,
according to them, are rushing fast into
ruin—Decency and good order have be-
come extinct, ever since that happy disci-
pline under which they spent their youth
has passed away.

"Former follies vanish, and are forgotten.
—Those which are present, strike observa-
tion, and sharpen censure.—Had the de-
pravation of the world continued to in-
crease, in proportion to those gloomy cal-
culations, which for many centuries past,
have estimated each race as worse than the
preceding, by this time, not one spark of
piety and virtue might have remained un-
extinguished among mankind."

TAKE HEED.

T HE Hon. Court of Probate
for the town of South-King-
town, hath allowed three months
from the 28th of January, 1799, to
the under named Commissioners, to
receive and examine the claims of
the creditors to the estate of *Augustus
Babcock*, late of South-Kingtown,
deceased, represented insolvent:—
In consequence whereof, the Com-
missioners give notice, that they
will attend said business at the house
of *Peter Boss*, in said South-King-
town, on the first Thursday in Fe-
bruary, March and April, next.

JOHN SEGAR, } Commis-
SAMUEL HELME, } sioners.
South-Kingtown, Jan. 28, 1799.

A LL Persons indebted to said
estate, whether in said *Babcock's*
private capacity, or as Deputy Sher-
riff, will consider that it is full time
their *Arrearages* were paid to the
Administrators of said estate, and
ought not to complain, if they find
the demands against them put in suit,
at the first Court that presents: And
those indebted for purchases of said
estate at Vendue, will (it is hoped)
consider the large expence of calling
a Special Court, and prevent the
same, by making timely payment.

PELEG BABCOCK, } Adminis-
F. PERRY, } trators.

SIMEON MARTIN.

Has for Sale, for Cash, or on a rea-
sonable Credit, with approved
Notes, payable at the Bank of
Rhode-Island,

G O O D retailing Surinam
and Havanna Molasses, by
the Hoghead, Tierce or Barrel;
old 3d Proof Windward-Island
Rum; New-England Rum by the
Hoghead or Barrel; brown and
white Sugar, by the Barrel and
Box; Coffee, by the Barrel; and
St. Martin's Rock Salt, by the
Hundred Bushels or less Quantity.
Newport, October 8, 1798.

T HE Worshipful Town-Coun-
Council of South-Kingstown,
having appointed the subscribers
Commissioners to receive and ex-
amine the claims of the creditors to
the estate of *Caleb Gardner*, late of
said town, deceased, represented
insolvent; and six months allowed
them for that purpose; and that
time proving too short, said Council
allowed six months longer; but be-
fore the Commissioners could ad-
vertise the creditors thereof, one of
them (*Totten*) was seized with a
very severe fit of sickness, and be-
fore he was able to do business, the
other (*Perry*) became lame, by
accident; so that nothing has been
done by them in said business, since
the last six months was allowed:—
All which being represented to the
Worshipful Court of Probate for
said Town, said Court allowed said
Commissioners three months longer
from the 28th of January, 1799,
to complete said commission.

The Commissioners therefore give
notice, that they will attend said
business at the house of *Charles
Barker*, in said town, on the last
Monday in February; and at the
house of *Peter Boss*, on the last Mon-
days in March and April next.

F. PERRY,
LEVI TOTTEN.

South-Kingstown, Jan. 28, 1799.

W E the Subscribers being by
the Worshipful Town-Coun-
cil of the Town of Exeter, appoint-
ed Commissioners to receive and
examine the Claims of the Credi-
tors to the Estate of *John James*,
late of Exeter, Blacksmith, deceas-
ed, represented Insolvent;—and
Seven Months being allowed from
the Date hereof, for the Creditors
to bring in their Claims: Notice
is hereby given, that we will at-
tend at our respective Dwellings in
said Exeter for the Purpose afore-
said, on the last Monday in June,
and the first Monday in August
next.

JOHN TILLINGHAST,
JEFFERY GARDNER.

Those Persons indebted to said
Estate, are requested to make Pay-
ment to

WILLIAM JAMES, Executor.
Exeter, January 28, 1799.

W E the subscribers being ap-
pointed by the Hon. the
Town-Council of North-Kingstown,
Commissioners to receive, examine
and adjust, the claims of the credi-
tors to the estate of *John Aylsworth*,
late of North-Kingtown, Mariner,
deceased, represented insolvent:—
This is to notify said creditors, to
exhibit their demands to either
of us, at our respective dwellings,
within six months after this date, it
being the time allowed by said
Council.

ISAAC HALL,
JOHN NORTHUP.
North-Kingstown, Jan. 14, 1799.

GIBBS & CHANNING

Have for Sale, for Cash, or on a
reasonable Credit with approved
Notes, payable at the Bank of
Rhode-Island—

H YSON, Young Hyson, Su-
chong, and Bohea TEAS,
of the latest Importation warranted
to be of the first Quality, by the
Whole, Half, or Quarter Chests.—
China, in Dining, Breakfast, and
Tea Setts, per Box.—Best St. Pe-
tersburgh clean Hemp.—Cordage
and Cables, of all Dimensions.—
Spike Rods and Iron Hoops.—Ja-
maica Sugar, Windward Island
Rum, and Molasses per Hoghead.
—Best French Brandy and Hol-
land Gin, fourth Proof, per Butt,
New-England Rum, by the Hog-
head, or Cargo, on short Notice.—
6 by 8, and 7 by 9, Window Glass,
by the Box or larger Quantity.—
Superfine and Fine Flour.—Tar
—Pitch—Salt, &c.

Newport, Sept. 11, 1798.

BENJAMIN CHURCH & CO.
Have just received, and for Sale,

A FRESH Supply of excellent
French and Spanish Brandy,
2d and 3d Proof; real Amsterdam
Geneva; Jamaica Spirits; St. Croix
and Antigua Rum, and a few Pun-
cheons of old Bengal spirits, of a
superior Quality.

All of which will be disposed of,
on very low Terms, either by the
Hoghead, Barrel, or less Quantity,
as may best suit the Purchaser.

Also, Molasses, by the Hoghead
or Barrel; Brown Star, by the
Hoghead or Barrel; Bohea Tea,
by the Chest or Dozen Souchong
Tea, by the Dozen or bund; and
a Variety of other Articles in the
Grocery Line.

Newport, Dec. 17, 1798.

TO BE SOLD,



A Dwelling-
House and
about 16 Acres
of good Meadow
Land, lying in Newport, at the
Head of Broad-street. For Particu-
lars inquire of *BENJAMIN GOULD*,
on the Premises.

Newport, Jan. 28, 1799.

*An ACT limiting the time within
which Claims against the United
States, for Credits on the Books of
the Treasury, may be presented for
Allowance:*

B E it Enacted by the Senate, and
House of Representatives, of the
United States of America, Congress
assembled, That all Credits on the
Books of the Treasury due the Unit-
ed States, for Transactions during
the late War, which according to
the Course of the Treaty, have
hitherto been discharged by issuing
Certificates of registered debt, shall
be forever barred and excluded
from Settlement or Allowance, un-
less claimed by the proper creditors,
or their legal Representatives, on or
before the First Day of March, in
the Year One Thousand Seven
Hundred and Ninety-nine.—And
the Secretary of the Treasury is
hereby required, to cause this Act
to be published, in one or more
of the public Papers, of each State.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the House of
Representatives.

THEODORE SEDGWICK,
President of the Senate,
pro tempore.

APPROVED, July 9th, 1798.

JOHN ADAMS,
PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

STEPHEN PIERCE

Has for Sale,
B UNTING and ready-made
Colours; an Assortment of
neat Gun-Locks and Brass Furni-
ture; Powder and Shot; a few
Bags of Anniseed; a Quantity of
excellent Mustard, in Bottles; a
small Assortment of Glass Ware,
of superior Quality; an Assortment
of Crockery Ware; and a Quan-
tity of excellent Spanish Segars.

Newport, Jan. 21, 1799.

FOR SALE,

B EST English GUN-POW-
DER, COARSE and FINE, per
Hundred or less Quantity, by
ANTHONY DIXON.

Newport, January 21, 1799.

TO BE SOLD,

A Quantity of excellent COT-
TON, by the Bag or smaller
Quantity.—Apply to

SAMUEL DAVENPORT.
Newport, Jan. 28, 1799.

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN

H AS just received by the last
Ships a Fresh Supply, and
beautiful Assortment, of EUROP-
EAN GOODS, suitable for the
present Season, which he has for
Sale, at a very reasonable Advance,
at his Shop in Thames-street, a few
Doors below the Ferry Wharf.

Also for Sale, good coarse ROCK
SALT, by the Bushel.

He gives the highest Price for
FLAX-SEED that is clean.

All Favours will be gratefully
acknowledged.

Newport, Dec. 4, 1798.

WINTER GOODS.

STEPHEN T. NORTHAM

Inform his Friends, That he has
Received, and just Opened, at
his Store, opposite Mr. THOMAS
GREEN'S,

A Large Assortment of GOODS
—Also, a fresh Supply of
English Morocco SHOES.

RICE by the Cask, or larger
Quantity for Sale.

Newport, Dec. 10, 1798.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

T HE House of the Subscriber,
in Broad-Street, was, in the
Night of the 25th Ult. attacked by
some licentious Person or Persons,
who broke one of the Windows, and
stove in Part of the Sash, and did
other Damage, they may be assured
that such daring Attacks upon the
Peace of Society, and the Property
of a peaceable Citizen, cannot long
go unpunished.—They may be
further assured, that in a Country
where happily the Laws govern,
their Practices will soon be brought
to condign Punishment.—The Sub-
scriber is under the disagreeable
Necessity of mentioning, that the
Outrage above mentioned, is not
the First of the same Kind, which
he has experienced; similar At-
tacks have been made upon his
House several Times before, proba-
bly from the same Quarter:—For
the Purpose of bringing to a speedy
Conviction and Punishment, the
Perpetrator or Perpetrators of these
daring Outrages, the Subscriber
hereby offers the above Reward, to
any Person or Persons who shall
discover and give Information of
the Offenders, or either of them,
or to either of the Offenders who
shall discover and give Information
of his Accomplices, or any of them,
so that they or any of them may be
prosecuted to Conviction.

JOB CHALONER.

Newport, 28th 1st. Month, 1799.

On President Washington's Address, at the Resignation of his Office.

B ID Schools recite it—let the priestly train
Chant it on festal days, nor deem the task
profane.
When round your knees, your infant offspring throng,
To join the matin pray'r, or evening song—
Those rites perform'd—invite them to attend
The farewell counsels of their good old friend;
And say, he left you, as his last bequest,
These golden rules, to make a nation blest.

EXTRACT—always applicable.

“OLD AGE.”

OLD AGE is a stage of the human course which every one hopes to reach; it is a period justly entitled to general respect; even its failings ought to be touched with a gentle hand. For though in every part of life vexations occur; yet in former years, either business or pleasure served to obliterate their impressions to the mind.

“Old age begins its advances by disqualifying men either from relishing the one, or for taking an active part in the other; while it withdraws their accustomed supports, it imposes at the same time the additional burden of growing infirmities.

“In the former stages of their journey, hope continued to flatter them with many a fair and enticing prospect; but as old age increases these illusions vanish.—Life is contracted within a narrow and barren circle.—Year after year steals somewhat away from their store of comfort—deprives them of some of their ancient friends—blunts some of their powers of sensation—and incapacitates them for some functions of life.

“The querulous, to them imputed, is to be considered as a natural infirmity, rather than a vice; the same apology cannot be made for that peevish disgust of manners, and that malignant censure of the enjoyments of the young, which is sometimes found to accompany declining years.

“It is too common to find the aged at declared enmity with the whole system of present custom and manners; perpetually complaining of the growing depravity of the world, and of the astonishing vices and follies of the rising generation. All things, according to them, are rushing fast into ruin.—Decency and good order have become extinct, ever since that happy discipline under which they spent their youth has passed away.

“Former follies vanish, and are forgotten.—Those which are present, strike observation, and sharpen censure.—Had the depravation of the world continued to increase, in proportion to those gloomy calculations, which for many centuries past, have eliminated each race as worse than the preceding, by this time, not one spark of piety and virtue might have remained unextinguished among mankind.”

TAKE HEED.

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the town of South-Kingstown, hath allowed three months from the 28th of January, 1799, to the under named Commissioners, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of *Augustus Babcock*, late of South-Kingstown, deceased, represented insolvent:—In consequence whereof, the Commissioners give notice, that they will attend said business at the house of *Peter Boss*, in said South-Kingstown, on the first Thursday in February, March and April, next.

JOHN SEGAR, } *Commissioners.*
SAMUEL HELME, }
South-Kingstown, Jan. 28, 1799.

ALL Persons indebted to said estate, whether in said *Babcock's* private capacity, or as Deputy Sheriff, will consider that it is full time their *Arrearages* were paid to the Administrators of said estate, and ought not to complain, if they find the demands against them put in suit, at the first Court that presents: And those indebted for purchases of said estate at Vendue, will (it is hoped) consider the large expence of calling a *Special Court*, and prevent the same, by making timely payment.

PELEG BABCOCK, } *Administrators.*
F. PERRY, }

SIMEON MARTIN,

Has for Sale, for Cash, or on a reasonable Credit, with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Island,

GOOD retailing Surinam and Havanna Molasses, by the Hoghead, Tierce or Barrel; old 3d Proof Windward-Island Rum; New-England Rum by the Hoghead or Barrel; brown and white Sugar, by the Barrel and Box; Coffee, by the Barrel; and St. Martin's Rock Salt, by the Hundred Bushels or less Quantity.
Newport, October 8, 1798.

THE Worshipful Town-Council of South-Kingstown, having appointed the subscribers Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of *Caleb Gardner*, late of said town, deceased, represented insolvent; and six months allowed them for that purpose; and that time proving too short, said Council allowed six months longer; but before the Commissioners could advertise the creditors thereof, one of them (*Totten*) was seized with a very severe fit of sickness, and before he was able to do business, the other (*Perry*) became lame, by accident; so that nothing has been done by them in said business, since the last six months was allowed:—All which being represented to the Worshipful Court of Probate for said Town, said Court allowed said Commissioners three months longer from the 28th of January, 1799, to complete said commission.

The Commissioners therefore give notice, that they will attend said business at the house of *Charles Barker*, in said town, on the last Monday in February; and at the house of *Peter Boss*, on the last Mondays in March and April next.

F. PERRY,
LEVI TOTTEN.
South-Kingstown, Jan. 28, 1799.

WE the Subscribers being by the Worshipful Town-Council of the Town of Exeter, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of *John James*, late of Exeter, Blacksmith, deceased, represented Insolvent;—and Seven Months being allowed from the Date hereof, for the Creditors to bring in their Claims: Notice is hereby given, that we will attend at our respective Dwellings in said Exeter for the Purpose aforesaid, on the last Monday in June, and the first Monday in August next.

JOHN TILLINGHAST,
JEFFERY GARDNER.
Those Persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make Payment to
WILLIAM JAMES, Executor.
Exeter, January 28, 1799.

WE the subscribers being appointed by the Hon. the Town-Council of North-Kingstown, Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust, the claims of the creditors to the estate of *John Aylsworth*, late of North-Kingstown, Mariner, deceased, represented insolvent:—This is to notify said creditors, to exhibit their demands to either of us, at our respective dwellings, within six months after this date, it being the time allowed by said Council.

ISAAC HALL,
JOHN NORTHUP.
North-Kingstown, Jan. 14, 1799.

GIBBS & CHANNING

Have for Sale, for Cash, or on a reasonable Credit with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Island—

HYSON, Young Hyson, Su-chong, and Bohea TEAS, of the latest Importation warranted to be of the first Quality, by the Whole, Half, or Quarter Chests.—China, in Dining, Breakfast, and Tea Setts, per Box.—Best St. Petersburg clean Hemp.—Cordage and Cables, of all Dimensions.—Spike Rods and Iron Hoops.—Jamaica Sugar, Windward Island Rum, and Molasses per Hoghead.—Best French Brandy and Holland Gin, fourth Proof, per Butt, New-England Rum, by the Hoghead, or Cargo, on short Notice.—6 by 8, and 7 by 9, Window Glass, by the Box or larger Quantity.—Superfine and Fine Flour.—Tar.—Pitch.—Salt, &c.
Newport, Sept. 11, 1798.

BENJAMIN CHURCH & CO.

Have just received, and for Sale,

A FRESH Supply of excellent French and Spanish Brandy, 2d and 3d Proof; real Amsterdam Geneva; Jamaica Spins; St. Croix and Antigua Rum, and a few Punchcons of old Bengall spirits, of a superior Quality.

All of which will be disposed of, on very low Terms, either by the Hoghead, Barrel, or by Quantity, as may best suit the Purchaser.

Also, Molasses, by the Hoghead or Barrel; Brown Star, by the Hoghead or Barrel; Bohea Tea, by the Chest or Dozen Souchong Tea, by the Dozen or bund; and a Variety of other Articles in the Grocery Line.

Newport, Dec. 17, 1798.

TO BE SOLD,

 **A** Dwelling-House and about 16 Acres of good Meadow Land, lying in Newrt, at the Head of Broad-street. For Particulars inquire of *BENJAMIN GOULD*, on the Premises.
Newport, Jan. 28, 1799.

An ACT limiting the time within which Claims against the United States, for Credits on the Books of the Treasury, may be presented for Allowance:

BE it Enacted by the Senate, and House of Representatives, of the United States of America, Congress assembled, That all Credits on the Books of the Treasury due the United States, for Transactions during the late War, which according to the Course of the Treaty, have hitherto been discharged by issuing Certificates of registered debt, shall be forever barred and excluded from Settlement or Allowance, unless claimed by the proper Creditors, or their legal Representatives, on or before the First Day of Mch, in the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-nine.—And the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby required, to cause this Act to be published, in one more of the public Papers, of each State.

JONATHAN DAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
THEODORE SEDGWICK,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
APPROVED, July 9th, 1798.
JOHN ADAMS,
PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

STEPHEN PIERCE

Has for Sale, **B**UNTING and ready-made Colours; an Assortment of neat Gun-Locks and Brass Furniture; Powder and Shot; a few Bags of Anniseed; a Quantity of excellent Mustard, in Bottles; a small Assortment of Glass Ware, of superior Quality; an Assortment of Crockery Ware; and a Quantity of excellent Spanish Segars.
Newport, Jan. 21, 1799.

FOR SALE,

BEST English GUN-POWDER, COARSE and FINE, per Hundred or less Quantity, by
ANTHONY DIXON.
Newport, January 21, 1799.

TO BE SOLD,

A Quantity of excellent COTTON, by the Bag or smaller Quantity.—Apply to
SAMUEL DAVENPORT.
Newport, Jan. 28, 1799.

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN

HAS just received by the last Ships a Fresh Supply, and beautiful Assortment, of EUROPEAN GOODS, suitable for the present Season, which he has for Sale, at a very reasonable Advance, at his Shop in Thames-street, a few Doors below the Ferry Wharf.

Also for Sale, good coarse ROCK SALT, by the Bushel.

He gives the highest Price for FLAX-SEED that is clean.

All Favours will be gratefully acknowledged.
Newport, Dec. 4, 1798.

WINTER GOODS.

STEPHEN T. NORTHAM

Inform his Friends, That he has Received, and just Opened, at his Store, opposite Mr. THOMAS GREEN'S,

A Large Assortment of GOODS—Also, a fresh Supply of English Morocco SHOES.

RICE by the Cask, or larger Quantity for Sale.
Newport, Dec. 10, 1798.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

THE House of the Subscriber, in Broad-Street, was, in the Night of the 25th Ult. attacked by some licentious Person or Persons, who broke one of the Windows, and stove in Part of the Sash, and did other Damage, they may be assured that such daring Attacks upon the Peace of Society, and the Property of a peaceable Citizen, cannot long go unpunished.—They may be further assured, that in a Country where happily the Laws govern, their Practices will soon be brought to condign Punishment.—The Subscriber is under the disagreeable Necessity of mentioning, that the Outrage above mentioned, is not the First of the same Kind, which he has experienced; similar Attacks have been made upon his House several Times before, probably from the same Quarter:—For the Purpose of bringing to a speedy Conviction and Punishment, the Perpetrator or Perpetrators of these daring Outrages, the Subscriber hereby offers the above Reward, to any Person or Persons who shall discover and give Information of the Offenders, or either of them, or to either of the Offenders who shall discover and give Information of his Accomplices, or any of them, so that they or any of them may be prosecuted to Conviction.

JOB CHALONER.
Newport, 28th 1st. Month, 1799.